LONDON, JULY 3, 1851.

Among other edvantages and improvements which the operations of the young and vigorous institu-tions of the United States make manifest to the people of the mother country, not the least impor-tant is the fusion of Law and Equity which has lately been accomplished by the New York code. The beneficial effects produced by this code appear to be next to unanimously admitted by the judges and the legal professors of the State of New York; and, so far as we on this side of the water are acquainted with the facts, several other States of the Union are about adopting it. The Chief Justices of Calcutta and Bombay have expressed their approval of the code in terms to which their high reputation gives great weight. The Law Amendment Society in England have published a a code of precedure for that purpose. This busibe in lavor of the contemplated measure. Lord Some persons have drawn a comparison between the comp Parliament, are pledged to the good work, and alresdy, we think, the doom is declared, the hand-writing is them. It is true, both exhibit great abundance of raw mate that the ... shopy hallow, of the Court of Chancery is about to be purged and purified, and filled with a more stirring and ducts. But when this is said, the contrast commences

this shape the Irish members have nobody to blame but them- article has some practical application to supply the wants of do in strengthening the effect of the bill in Ireland, could not have been carried had the Irish members voted, as they ought the agricultural implements, the tools, and many other specito have done, with Ministers, instead of leaving the House in mens of the industry and ingenuity of the people of the United e pet, like a parcel of spoiled children. On the THESIGER States. Their daguerreotypes and other applications of mo-Had these forty-eight members voted consistently, and accord- in either comparison or contrast with Russis, or any other country, although she has not produced a new ornamental ing to their declared opinions respecting the bill, these amendments would have been lost by a majority of nineteen egainst material, or furnished Malachite doors, or Sievres china, or them, instead of being carried by a majority of thirty-five in Brussels lace, or Lyons silk, or a knife with some scores of their favor. On's former division twenty-four of these Irish blades like Sheffield, or papier mache like Birmingham, or members voted with Ministers, and the point was carried by jewelry and plate like London. a majority of four, and by the vote of the Irish representaand loses sight of what is avowed to be the interest of the sede the process of hammering, by which the bloom is gener-

House of Commons by the borough of GREENWICH, by a squeezing a sponge with the hands, the bloom repr ance this evening in the House of Commons, and the third the first business of the Hopse, will give a peculiar interest ferred for further experiments to be tried between the commo to the proceedings.

a present of the column to the British nation, but it had re- ble to see or feel, and thus renders it secure. Mr. Hensman is obtained for the reversal of that measure. mained at Alexandria for want of an appropriation of the necessary funds for its removal. The Chancellor of the Exchepicking a tumbler-lock seemed to him a straightforward opethe papers publish a manifesto of Mazzini and Lenau quer opposed the motion on the ground that Sir GARDNER ration. WILKIMSON said that the obelisk was so injured, and the in- The British Association for the Advancement of Science scription upon it to obligerated, that it would not be worth the is now holding is twenty-first anniversary at Ipswich. The ed immense losses in their conflicts with the mountaineers expense of removing: Truly Sir CHARLES Wood has a most most eminent of the literary and scientific men of England, singular mode of proceeding. He applies the argument of as well as those of the Continent, and several from the United pounds, shillings, and pence to subjects of vertu and anti- States, including your neighbor, Professor Walter Johnson, quarien interest, and either the promptings of fancy and feel- and Professor ELTON and Mr. WHITNEY, are there assembled ing or the logic of metaphysical subtlety to a question of A great many new books are announced; the forthcoming finance. Mr. Hunn's proposition was withdrawn. Shame Quarterly Review contains disquisitions upon the following to the Government which has allowed so fine a remnant of antiquity to be thus destroyed! The Goth and the vellers in North America-Annexation, Free Trade, Slavery; Vandal, the Arab and the Turk, could not and have not done Dukes of Urbino ; Walpole and Mason ; Origen—The Early a more disgraceful deed.

successfully. The number who visited it Juring the last five has in the press "The Lily and the Bee," a romance of the days was 194,847; and the amount received at the door Crystal Palace. Mr. Simpson announces "The Literature £11,849.11. London is flow crowded to repletion, and of Italy to the death of Boccacio." The following are also and one Days in the East;" "The Goth and the join in the celebration, knowing that the mother's honor is in French neighbors are repidly becoming blended with the fuller face, the squarer form, and the somewhat sandy hair of our Search for Sir John Franklin. A number of new novels by true interests of both are one and the same. Eastern costumes and Turbans. A walk through the Turk. "Nile Notes," an American work, has been reprinted here House of Commons last evening without a division. It will ish, Greek, or Tunisian departments of the Crystal Palace by BENTLEY, and is very highly spoken of. realizes our ideas of an Eastern Bazear, and the wonder, and aristocracy and tank and fashion mix among the crowds Stanley, the member for Lynn, becomes Lord Stanley, but the Court of Chancery. The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill will every day, but they are most visible on Fridays and Satur- without the peerage. -days. The King of Baleium and his family, and the excroyal family of France, and several German Princes have attended almost theily through the week. The ultimate desti-increased £826,281; the private ones diminished £194,181; The attendance at the Great Exhibition yesterday was mation of the Crystal Palace is becoming a subject of almost the discounts advanced £397,228, and the circulation ingeneral interest, and you rarely meet with any person who creased £33,523. The money market is easy, and more ance for the week 250,393; receipts £14,512. tolerates the idea of its removal. It has been clearly shown business doing. The funds are buoyant. The Railway There is very little news from the Continent. Louis that the building would pay all the expenses of keeping it up share market is still very agitated and unsettled. The Bank Naroleon, has been attending a railroad inauguration at as a winter garden, or rather, as Mr. Paxtox calls it, "a of France exhibits the singular position of holding considera- Pointiers. A portion of the National Guard and inhabits park under cover," and the public hope and wish are that bly more specie (eighty-seven and a half millions of france) of that city joined to the cry of "Vive la Republique" that of

sued orders for a steam packet to be prepared for the purpose cess will soon reach 190,000,000. The discounted bills for the President. The Paris police was, however, very strong, of conveying about eighty manufacturers and intelligent workthe whole of France is only one hundred and five millions of and curbed the disturbance by the arrest of some of the Namen to London to inspect the Great Exhibition. The vessel france, about £4,200,000, (those of the Bank of England tional Guard who uttered the hostile cry. M. Dz Tocquais to sail from Gottenburg on the 16th instant. The travellers will be allowed a fortnight for the excursion, exclusive of curities.) This is a very safe condition for the Bank of

We are willing to hope that the Exhibition will be useful to the manufacturer, the merchant, and the tradesman, but our highest expectations are respecting its advantages to the in-

age, according to its warnings or its teachings; the philoso-pher it will instruct; the man of genius it is sure to inspire. pher it will instruct; the man of genius it is sure to imspire. It gives important instruction respecting the various distinc-tive characters of the different national industries it exhibits. It gives important instruction respecting the various distinctive characters of the different national industries it exhibits.

Thus Germany, under its most comprehensive term, under its most comprehensive term, under its most comprehensive term, under the lead in sculpture, although Powens's have been lately expressed, and are highly interestloubtedly takes the lead in sculpture, although Powkas's Greek Slave may be, as many think it is, the first and highest specimen, yet it is not sufficient to give rank to the nation. whatever it does to the artist. ENGLAND, certainly, so far as the Exhibition evidences, takes the lead in machinery; but FRANCE has produced much that is good, and so has Baz-GIUM; and so has the United States, allowing for the disance, and numerous other disadvantages; but GERMANY. including Australa and the North, with its 38,000,000, and 'it is her object and her aim. But, in case that return can-Russia with her sixty or seventy millions, and the rest of ' not be immediate, he persisted in demanding the revision the great family of mankind, have produced comparatively nothing in this department. In FRANCE we find the famous productions of the Sevres and the Gobelins manufactories, the richest carpets, the most resplendent silks; every thing, in short, connected with what may be called the fine arts of manufacture, and but little that is connected with the generreport upon the New York code, and represent its ally useful branches, and still less with agriculture and rural practical working to have been eminently successful. The council of this society report in favor of a similar amalgamation in the English courts, and pursuits. ENGLAND, without neglecting the former, stands have pledged themselves to draw up the outline of facturing machinery comes from the western counties, all her ness is not likely to evaporate in mere speech-mak- we find little machinery, many valuable raw products, and ing. Lords Campbell and Brougham, Lord Chan-some splendid ornaments. The Malachite exhibition is most WORTH, and the Lord CHIEF JUSTICE are known to magnificent; but the show is rather Imperial than popular. John Russez, and a powerful array of jurists, statesmen, and philanthropists, both in and out of We cannot think that any comparison is or ought to be visible on the wall, that the days of "fiction and verbiage, those pets of English Lawyers," as Dickers says, are fixed; healthy atmosphere. It is no fittle credit to the new Nothing in the Exhibition exceeds the splendor of the Empeworld that it has furnished the drowsy old one with the machinery of common sense by which this may be accomplished. and so unpretending an appearance as that which has Parliament is proceeding slowly with the Ecclesiastical become known as the AMERICAN PRAIRIE. In the Russian Titles Bill, which is becoming a shade more trenchant than department, however, there is much more for regal show than Ministers apparently wished it to be; and for its assuming for popular use. In the American department nearly every selves. Sir F. Tuzsiesn's amendments, operating as they the people. The uses to which cooulchouc is put are unbounded. There is the sawing machine, the soaps, the locks, amendments no fewer than thirty-six Irish members ab- dern discoveries in science are, to say the least, not behind stained from voting, and twelve voted against Ministers. their Eastern competitors. The United States will not suffer

Various scientific bodies are now holding their annua tives. In the other division, a question involving the same meetings. The Society of Mechanical Engineers held theirs principle in a much greater degree was lost through their vote. on Monday last. The first paper read was on a new machine What shall we say to Irish consistency, or even to Irish pa- for blooming iron, by Mr. Joseph Beasley, of Smethwick, triotism, which thus blows hot and cold with the same breath, near Birmingham. The object of this machine is to supercountry for the sake of gratifying political spite against a ally converted into wrought iron. This machine consists of Minister? Without saying any thing about principle, we three solid cams, which are worked simultaneously together; must think that where there is a wrong way of doing a thing the bloom is dropped on the top cam, and then it comes into an Irish member has a singular felicity in adopting it, and a contact with projections on each of the cams, which squeeze most curious habit of alternately supporting and opposing the bloom together, forcing out the dross and cinders. After tertained of a revolutionary movement. Government in the precise manner which is most damaging to this first process has been performed, the bloom is converted into wrought iron, by being rolled on by the came into a DANHA revolution is likely to result merely in a change of Alderman Salosone (a Jew) has been seturned to the round bar of iron. In fact the process was compared to majority of nearly nine bundred votes. He will present him- the sponge; it was supposed that the process would act more self this evening and demand to take his seat, and he has kindly on the iron than hammering. Mr. Adams represent- cult to say which is in the most perplexing state of financial pledged himself to his constituents to accomplish his object.

ed that the central portion of the bar of iron was not subjected was not subjected to the knewding process of the came, and that the iron would to get rid of present difficulties, and Spain, in a spirit of over Baron Reruscuits for doing to; however, his appear- be improved by being hammered after having passed through the machine. Mr. S. Russell, however, said that it was exreading of the sill for the relief of the Jews, which will be pecting too much from this machine, and the subject was de- paying them the remainder in time. process of hammering and this new machine; it was, however, Mr. D'Isnazla's proposed amendment to the Government shown that some advantages were to be gained by this ma- so great that it is dangerous to smoke a cigar in the Custom's Bill, which, if successful, would have deranged all chine. Another paper was on American locks, by Mr. Paul streets of Milan, because tobacco is a Government monopoly, and probably led to the re-imposition of the window tax and simply as a mechanical question; that all locks previous to upon as treason to Italy. On the other hand, the Govern-the timber duties, was defeated by the very decisive vote of 1774 had been constructed on principles known amongst the swe hundred and forty-four against one hundred and thirty. Egyptians from the earliest date, which in fact could be traced military despotism, beneath which the whole country is one. Eight of the Irish brigade and two impracticable Libe- back some four thousand years. Mr. Hodge explained the writhing, to a pitch of intolerable severity; and arbitrary porals voted with Mr. D'Israzli; yet he was thus decisively principle of the tumbler-lock. Not only could Mr. Hobbs, litical arrests take place daily for the most frivolous and inworsted in his last pitched battle, with Ministers for the the inventor of the new American lock, investigate a tumblerlock by daylight by means of a small mirror, but, supposing Mr. Howe has appeared in the very novel position to him it was dark, he could illuminate it by means of a galvanic of an advocate for the expenditure of public money upon an battery, and so get at the main secrets, which would enable object not directly connected with public utility. He moved him to pick the lock. Mr. Hodge remarked that the only in 1848 into the confederation may be separated as before. the other night for an appropriation of £5,000 to bring to senses required to bring into action for picking a lock were England the grante obelisk called Cleopatra's Needle, which seeing and feeling, and this was frustrated by the principle of has been lying on the beach at Alexandria since 1801, when the American lock. We cannot enter into any mechanical fort state that Austria, in reply to Prussia's demand for the the army and navy subscribed funds to bring it home, but it details here, but the principle of the American lock is this, was stopped, we know not why, by the Admiral on that oc- that it throws the responsibility from the chamber in which

Papacy ; Badham's Euripides ; Rubric versus Usage. The affairs of the GREAT EXMIDITION still go on very Mr. WARREN, the author of "Ten Thousand a Year, should the weather during the next week prove favorable we in the press : Bonesserr's " Morning Land, or a Thou-German friends, and there is a more plenti ul sprinkling of almost all the popular writers of the day are also announced.

The deaths in London, last week, were 1,032; the average surprise, and gratification increases with every visit. Many ob- of ten preceding years was 1,016; the births were 1,439, or to occupy his seat until he perceives how the bill fares in jects of interest are arriving every day, and many things which sixteen above the average. Among the deaths were forty- upper House. Should it be rejected there, he will then dewere overlooked in the rapid coup d'acil every one at first cast seven by accidents of various kinds, eighteen by drowning, over the collection are now attracting much attention. Great seven by burns, four by suicide, three from violence, and two of course, take his seat under its provisions. There was a numbers of artisans and work people, and the comfortable by intemperance. One case of cholera occurred. The Earl rather sharp "passage," not "of arms," but of words, last middle classes, are collected during the shilling days from all of Derri died on Monday, at the age of seventy-seven; night in the Lords, between the Lord Charcellon and Lord Stanler succeeds to the Earldon, and his son, Mr. Brougham, relative to some details of law and practice in

merce of the country. The bank is, however, about to loan

vidual asperius, the politician it will either alarm or encout- | ture, but without any visible progress in the settlebeen found to contain 890,126 signatures of parties ing at the present moment. The Duke DE BROGLIE states that "he favors the immediate revision of the con stitution to prevent the evils which every one foresees 1852; not, however, to re-establish the monarchy, but to improve existing institutions." Mr. BERRYER says, "in his mind France is eminently monarchical, and that a return to monarchy is her only safety. She would arrive at it; because the country, above all, required a Government, and the Republic, such as it was organized by the constitution would not permit the establishment of a serious govern ment. Monarchy, in his eye, was the principal object but, if it did not arrive, it could only be waited for in a Republic, of which the dangers would be diminished by the revision." Gen. CAVAIGNAC thought "they were all in a vicious circle. The party that called itself the party of order wished, in reality, the most frightful disorder. He respected the constitution." It was after the expression of hese opinions that Dr Tocqueville was appointed reporter. So irreproachable seems the choice of De Tocqueville for reporter on the revision of the constitution, that LAMARTINE, parodying the famous deist, says: " Had no such reporte existed, he must have been invented."

The Legislative Assembly of France has been engaged for two days with the question of free-trade. In a very long speech, M. Sr. BEUVE advocated the suppression of protective duties on articles of food and raw materials, with reductions to ten per cent. on articles in part manufactured, and to twenty per cent. on those entirely manufactured. He argued that if, under existing circumstances, "their trade had no masters in the world, they should, with free trade, be unrivalled." M. Turuns replied in a speech which occupied three hours in delivery. He argued "that the agriculturists of France were a much poorer class than those of England. and could not support the sacrifices consented to here by our powerful aristocracy for the sake of giving to the people cheep food. It was the interest of the farmers of France to sell their produce dear, and of the people to buy it cheap ; and these conflicting interests could not be reconciled by a free import of food. As to the French manufacturers, they were the masters;' the characteristics of their productions were 'universality and perfection;' they were endowed with great intelligence, and were assisted by machinery : the cost of living to their workmen was much less than in England : but still the proposition to enter into open competition with dearer labor and inferior skill was characterized as blaspheming the design of God, and as confiding to chance a great and noble civilization. He protested in the name of his country against such a doctrine, and recommended it to persevere in the admirable sentime its policy and its tradition.' M. THIERS's speech was full of most important and interesting statistics, and was very much applauded. At the close of the debate M. Sr. BEUVE's motion was rejected by a vote of 428 against 199. There is no news whatever from France, with the exception of what

relates to the question of revision. The vote in the Chamber of Deputies of Madrid on the uestion of confidence in the Cabinet was carried by a vote of 181 to 31. The Queen has subscribed £40,000 to the project for bringing water to Madrid. The French Socialists have succeeded in making proselytes not only in Barcelons, but in every city in Catalonia; and considerable fear is en-

The last advices from PORTUGAL indicate that the SAL men, not of measures. Spain will not allow the development of any thing like ultra-liberal views on the part of the new Government. Of the two peninsular Powers it is diffisemi-honesty, is trying to secure the passing of an act for cheating her foreign creditors of part of their due, and for

The accounts from Austrian Italy grow daily more and more deplorable. The ill-feeling against the Government is sufficient causes.

The only news from GERMANY is, that PRUSSIA has for warded to the Diet at Frankfort a demand in form, to the effect that the Prussian non-German territories incorporated This shows no tendency on the part of PRUSSIA to admit AUSTRIA'S non-German States. The accounts from Frankdisincorporation of her non-German States, expresses her determination only to concede the point if the unanimity of all Since that period the late MEHEMET ALL has made the key enters into another chamber, into which it is impossitute German States with which the incorporation was passed

The French Socialists are busy in Eastern Europe, and

ROLLIN to the Wallachian population. The Russian army in the Western Caucasus have suffer-

July 4.—The recurrence of this date calls un eelings and recollections and associations which we might endeavor to give utterance to, were we now commencing instead of concluding our weekly communication. The love of the United States. its people, and its institutions throbs in every pulsation of our frame, and increases with every moment of our existence; and, although we cannot join the millions of our fellow-citizens who will at home give full expression to the sentiments which the day inspires, we know that even here, in the proud metropolis of old England, hundreds of Columbia's sons and daughters will celebrate the anniversary of their country's birth in a manner every way becoming that country's fame

The bill for removing the Jewish disabilities passed the be stoutly opposed in the Lords. Alderman SALOMONS did not wish to perplex the business, and will not take any steps mand admission into the Commons ; should it pass, he will, pass the Commons this evening. Lord JOHN RUSSELL will

than it has notes in circulation ; the former being 592, 188, 255 "A bas Napsleon ;" and the manifestations at one time as The Stockholk journals announce that the King has isfrancs, the latter 504,642,825 francs. It is thought the exsumed a character of serious hostility against the person of France, but rather an unfavorable one for the trade and com- from Portugal is that the Government has reduced the excise from ten per cent. to five, and taken off the duty upon horses 150,000,000 france for the completion of the Paris and used for labor. The Cabralists are said to be still plotting egainst SALDANNA, and there is some insubordination in the ventor, the philosopher, and the politician, and to the general morals and social bearing of mankind. It will rub off indistill engages the attention of the Franch Legislato London.

The Irish census returns have at last made their appear-, vestigations into the causes of cretinism and goitre, and the nce, and show that the rumors about the great decrease of the population were not exaggerated. In 1841 the total was 8,175,124; at present it is only 6,515,794; showing a de- of the Academy to which the paper of Dr. Grange was recrease in the ten years of 1,659,330. Every county, except ferred has made its report, which seems to me of suffithat of Dublin, has fallen off. Had the population increased cient general interest to merit mention in your columns. from 1841 to 1851 in the same ratio at which it did from 1831 to 1841, it would now have been nearly 9,500,000.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

Paris, June 23, 1851. The political news from France by this mail is of little interest. The Bonapartists are straining every nerve and using all means, lawful and unlawful, to swell to overwelming force the petitions for revision of the Constitution and prolongation of the government of M. BONAPARTE. These petitions are in truth very numerous. They have already, says the Constitutionnel, surpassed in number those of 1849, which had for their object the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly. The signatures and adhesions to these documents exceed even now, the journal states, nine hundred thousand. Yet the movement is still increasing; and two millions is mentioned by the sanguine as the number of signatures to be attained before the flow of petitions into the hall of the Assembly shall cease. But they argue not more than one in three of the men who would vote for M. Bonaparte will take the trouble to sign a petition for his re-election. If two millions sign, six millions may be confidently counted on at the polls; and thus they pretend to believe that M. Bonaparte would be re elected by his old majority of six millions. And his partisans threaten that he shall be elected in spite of the Consti tution and over the Constitution, if parties in the Assembly do not make a virtue of necessity, and consent to legal revision in the manner prescribed by the Constitution itself.

But the Republicans and hostile Monarchist parties asset that the confidence of the Bonapartists is assumed for the purpose of deceiving others into the belief that the Imperialists are carrying every thing before them, and that all who consult their own interests had best cease opposition, and rally to the Bonspartist standard. The Democrats say that the figures of the Constitutionnel are much higher than facts will justify; that six hundred thousand is the greatest number of signatures that can be bad after all shall be done : and as for the so-called adhesions, they are notoriously false; they are of and will possess no influence whatever; that the signatures, after all, will be little more than those of officehold ers, functionaries, and dependants in some form or other upon Government for their daily bread. This class amounts upwards of eight hundred thousand in France; and it is perfectly notorious that no means of persuasion or intimidation have been omitted to compel, in every commune of France, all of this class to co-operate in the petition-agitation.

The committee of fifteen on revision is daily occupied the preparation of its report, upon which will be founded th great debate of next month. Nothing has occurred to indicate that the course and the result of that debate will be othe than I have intimated in former letters. Legal revision authorizing the re-election of M. Bonsparte I still hold to be

The Assembly has passed by a large majority a bill con tinuing in force for yet another year from the 22d instant the sadly unconstitutional but absolutely necessary law prohibiting political meetings. All the Monarchical parties, and even some of the moderate Republicans, concurred with Ministers in the passage of this repressive and oppressive law. Statistical tables of population, &c. have recently been published by several of the European Governments. Extracts from some of them will not, I take it, prove unwelcome

to your columns.

2,425,000. Total number of families in the Confederation 485,000, giving an average of five persons to each family. There are 382,000 land-owners: about one out of six inhabitants. In the canton of Valais there are found in 100 families to be 170 persons possessing property; in Basle (country) 106 such persons in 100 families. The average value of property per family at Soleure is \$1,400; at Zunities, however unfavorably situated, may be made to enjoy working class in Zurich is \$5,400,000, equal to \$780 per by sea-shore populations, which, absorbing in marine productions which form the base of their aliment a considerable \$1,180; at St. Gall, \$1,000; at Thurgovia, \$1,320; at Vaud. \$1,960 : at Neufchatel, \$3,200 ; at Geneve, \$3,400 ; in daily use. at Basle, (city,) \$7,400. There are in Switzerland 14,500 taverns, (equal to one for 165 inhabitants.)

AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.-This Government has just publishempire comprises 12,123,096 square geographical miles. Total population by last census amounts to 37,443,033 souls, of which 12,096,850 belong to the provinces of the German physical well-being of a notable portion of the population. Confederation. The population is thus distributed :

Hungary, Sclavonia and Croatia	11,000,000
Gallicia and Bukonine	5,105,569
Bohemia	4,347,962
Lombardy	2,660,833
Venice	2,257,200
Moravia and Silesia	2,250,594
Fransylvania	2,182,700
Austria below the Enns	1,494,399
Austria above the Enns, (Saltzbourg)	856,694
Military frontier	1,226,408
Styria	1,003,074
Tyrol and Voralberg	859,250
Carinthia and Carniola	859,250
Littoral	500,101
Dalmatia	410,988
In religion the population of the empire is t	hus divided :
Roman Catholics	26,357,172
Greek Catholics	3,694,896
Greeks not united	
Protestants, (confession of Augsbourg)	1,286,799
Reformed Protestants	2,161,765
Unitarians	50,551
lews	729,005

Nearly all of the Unitarians are found in Transylvania Of Jews, there are 328,806 in Gallicia; 265,620 in Hungary; 70,000 in Bohemia; and 40,000 in Moravia and Si esia. These two last named provinces contain about one hird of the Protestant population. The German province comprise more than eleven millions of Catholics, about eleven twelfths of their total population, and nearly one-sixth of the whole number of the Jews. The army consists of 492,486

Of the whole population nearly one-third (11,000,000) inhabit towns and cities. The empire contains 143 towns and cities of more than 10,000 inhabitants. Vienna con-

tains 408,000 inhabitants, Milan 156,500. GREAT BRITAIN .- The following is taken from the off cial statement of the Registrar-General, comparing the last ten years with the ten years ending 7th June, 1851 :

	Макси 31, 1851.		
	Males.	Females.	Houses.
England and Wales.	8,754,554	9,151,277	3,276,975
Scotland	1,363,622	1,507,162	376,650
Islands in Brit. seas.	66,511	76,165	21,286
London		1,258,785	307,722
	Jt	WE 7, 1841.	
England and Wales.	7,775,224	8,136,533	2,943,919
Scotland	1,241,862	1,378,322	502,852
Islands in Brit. seas.	57,556	66,484	19,190
London	912,001	1,036,368	262,757
The .		and the same of the	and the second second

The navy, merchant seamen, and persons on board ves sels are comprised in the above statements for 1851. These persons were not included in those for 1841.

The striking difference noted in the number of he Scotland for 1841 and 1851-viz. a decrease of 126,202 a the latter date, while during the same period the population has increased by 250,600, from 2,620,184 to 2,870,784-in attributable to the fact that in 1841 flats or stories were reckoned in many places as " houses," whereas in the census of 1851 the correct mode of counting houses has been adopted In England and Wales there are now in process of construction 26,529 houses, in Scotland 2,378, in the islands in the British seas 202, and in London 4,817.

According to the Medical Times, there are in Londo 2,574 doctors of medicine, 187 surgeons, 52 homos pathists This gives about 1 doctor of medicine to 914 inhabitants and I surgeon to 12,637 of the population. Of the doctor

Some months ago Dr. GRANGE laid before the Academy Sciences of Paris a paper containing the result of his in-

means of preserving from this disease the population of dis tricts in which it was known to be ende United States; and the dissemination there of the views of this eminent French physician upon the causes of the goitre, its cure and prevention, backed as they now are by a favor-able report of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, may be a highly useful and philanthropic work. The fundamental proposition of Doctor Grange touching the cause of goitre and cretinism is this: that the only difference that can be discovered between localities afflicted with these diseases and those exempt is a difference in the geological constitution of the soil; and, without exception, so far as investigations

districts where goitre and cretinism prevail. In a longitudinal valley like that of Chamouni, where throughout its whole length the composition of the soil on its two sides is markedly lifferent-all other discoverable conditions being the samethe villages upon one side are subject to goitre; those on the other are exempt. .Transversal valleys, passing successively over sections of different geological formations, are found over certain soils to be goitrous, and over others to be not so. The valley descending from the Col du Bonhomme, in Switzerland, uniting at St. Gervaic with that of the Arve, and extending to Geneva, affords a remarkable illustration of this fact. Free from goitre in its upper districts, where the valley is narrow, closely hemmed in by the mountains, and enjoying but an imperfect ventilation, the disease prevails in an eminent degree in the broad and well-aired region lying between St. Gervais and Sallenche. From Sallenche to Cluse, the valley, which again becomes narrow and confined, exempt; but from the latter point, where it widens and becomes well cultivated, the goitre reappears, and continues to Bonneville. Now, geologists have ascertained that the geolo gical character of the two portions of the valley afflicted with goitre is the same, differing from that of the two other sections, and identical with that of the side of the valley of Chamouni, where the disease is prevalent. The soil is a schistose lias limestone, containing masses of gypsum and dolomite, (cargneules.) M. Grange produces a great variety of facts of a similar nature, all going to prove the correctness of his theory. In various parts of Germany we meet with goitre springs, so called from their known property of giving his disease to those who drink of the waters for a certain time. Young men are in the habit of using these springs for the

have extended-and they have been prosecuted in various

countries and in different latitudes—there has been found to

exist a certain resemblance of geological character in all the

M. Grange naturally inquired what was the poxious in gredient of these waters. A resort to rigid chemical analysis f the waters of numerous affected districts has enabled him, he thinks, to detect the secret. He discovered many substances, in themselves and alone, inocuous; but he found united with them, and in notable quantities, sulphate of magnesia or chloride of magnesis, naturally of easy solution, or arbonate of magnesia dissolved by the aid of carbonic acid.

purpose of contracting the disease, and thus exempting them-

elves from military service.

M. Grange concludes, as the result of his investigations, that magnesia in the state of a soluble salt is the cause o goitre. Notwithstanding the numerous objections that have been raised against this theory, the committee of the Academy is of opinion that there is much reason for supposing it to be correct. It believes it to be highly probable that goitre is produced by certain properties of the water in common use in the afflicted districts: properties derived from the soil which the water traverses. A particular locality is cited in which the whole population is more or less afflicted with this disease except one family. That family uses cistern-water exclusively. All others are in daily use of water derived immedi ately from the earth.

Now, what is the cure or the preventive? The simplest and most evident would seem to be the procuring for the afflicted districts water not impregnated with magnesian salts. Where this is impracticable recourse may be had to the sovereign remedy proposed by Mr. Coundar-iodine. Where it cannot be effected by private associations, Government should supply to the goitrous regions slightly indurated salt, to be used daily in lieu of common salt. By this means, commu rich, \$1,288; (the aggregate of the property held by the character of the soil or the salts held in solution by the water

The Academy of Sciences adopts the conclusions of the report of its committee, and orders the report to be addressed to the Ministers of Public Instruction and of Agriculture and ed officially census tables, from which it appears that the Commerce, in testimony of the interest felt by that learned body in the thorough investigation of a subject which so intimately concerns the physiology and the moral, mental, and

	10
STATISTICS OF MARYLAND CENSUS RETURNS.	15
Dwellings in the State 81,708	li
Families in the State 87,384	1
White males211,495	
While females	
Total whites	1
Free colored males34,914	
Free colored females39,163	1
Slaves90,368	13
Total colored	13
	1
Aggregate population	
Deaths in the year	
Farms 21,860	1
Manufacturing establishments producing \$500 and upwards 3,863	1
upwards	0
HARVARD UNIVERSITY The following degrees	
were conferred on Wednesday at the commence-	h
ment exercises of Harvard University, at Cam-	
bridge, (Mass.)	i

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. ALONZO HILL, of Worcester; Rev. JOHN ADAMS ALDRO, of Cambridge; Rev. Rufus Phineas Sterbeins, of Meadville, Penn.; Rev. Sterber Higginson Ting, of New York. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on George Sewall Boutwell, Governor of Massachusetts; John J. Crittenes, Attorney General of the United States; Ben-JAMIN FANEUIL DUNKIN, Chancellor of South Carolina; STLVANUS TRAYER, Colonel Engineers in the United States Army; Alexander Dallas Bacuz, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey; Josepa Herney, Secretary of

HALL, of Dorchester; Ormsby McKnight Mitchell, Director of the Astronomical Observatory, Cincinnati; Simeon Borden, of Fall River; William Raymond Lee, of Roxbury; JONATHAN KINBALL, of Lowell; JAMES RHOADES, of Philadelphia; JOHN DANIEL RUNKLE, of Cambridge.

CLEVELAND, (OHIO,) JULY 10. SAD ACCIDENT AND DEATH.—This morning, about two o'clock, the hack belonging to the Farmers' Hotel was driven down to the landing, near the pier, for a man named Barry, his wife, and two children, who came in on a propeller. The driver left the back with the above persons in it to look after the baggage. While he was absent the horses and hack went into the river, and the wife and two children were drowned. The afflicted and disconsolate father is now at the Farmers' Hotel. It is time that some means were used by our city su-thorities to prevent these heartrending calamities. Several persons have been drowned within the last few months in a similar manner.—Herald.

The saying that "you cannot make a silk purse of a sow's The saying that "you cannot make a six purse of a sow's ear" is almost felsified by a juggler named Bosco, in London, who will stand in an isolated position before his audience, holding a Guinea pig in his hand, which he crushes by degrees, the pig and his squeal growing beautifully less, until nothing remains but a silk purse filled with guineas. Where the pig goes to, and how the guineas appear in its place, while the conjurer stands in a tight dress, and with no visible connexion with any thing but the floor, is the wonder.

THE MATTER SETTLED.—The Editor of the "Wecli Fonetic Advocate," of Cincinnati, thus speaks of the new

outful sperens dez ladiz present in de new costum ; but de sumfurt and convenyens ov de garmentz give far mor satisfac-zhun dan der mor utward adornment da alord. So we ar in-formed by one hu noz from cosperyenz." After this (says the New York Express) we suppose

FROM BRAZIL.

[TRANSLATED FOR THE NATIONAL (NTELLIGENCER.] Speech of his Majesty the Emperor in opening the Third Session of the Eighth Legislature of the Brizilian General Legislative Assembly, the 2d May, 1851 August and most worthy Representatives of the Nation:

Filled with the greatest joy on seeing myself surrounded by the representatives of a nation, I thank the Almighty and congratulate you on the tranquillity which happily prevails in all the Provinces of the Empire, and which, I hope, will not be disturbed.

Much indeed has been done by you in the last Legislative session; but in a new country like ours, where public insti-tutions have not yet attained to the development and perfection of which they are susceptible, where the numberless natural resources of the soil require but the impulse of authority in order to produce great social advantages, much is yet to be expected from your patriotic solicity Laws wisely calculated to correct the faults which may yet.

exist in the electoral law, in order that neither the liberty of the poll nor public tranquillity may suffer in the application of one of the holiest principles of our constitution; laws confer-ring moral power on the institution of corporations, in order that the people may derive from them the benefits they are capable of imparting; laws tending to the better regulation of the administration of the Provinces, and enabling the Government to maintain their able and more permanent administrator; giving Government the means of organizing an enlightened and moralized clergy, who, by their examples and counsels may develop and strengthen sentiments of morality. religion, and love for labor; laws siming at the removal of the evil consequences which may befall our produce, which is almost entirely agricultural, for want of physical labor : laws, in short, which may better consult the destiny of the army and navy-these are the most urgent necessities, both of the present and of the future.

It is not possible to accomplish, in one session, such a great task ; yet it is necessary to begin it, and time and perseverance will do the rest.

Let us, then, endeavor to obtain the aid of all for the good of all, postponing the discussion of abstract political principles for that of the remedies to be applied to the first and immediate necessities of our country.

Our relations with all foreign Powers continue unchanged. The law of the 4th of September last has been vigorously executed, and it is to its influence that we are principally indebted for the extinction almost of the slave trade. I hope you will continue to aid my Government with all necessary neans in order to prevent its reappearance, even in a mode-

General ORIBE has refused to adopt measures for the pur pose of putting an end to the acts of violence and vexati which, in virtue of his own orders, have been committed upon a great number of Brazilian citizens, and their respective property, who are established on the frontier of the Eastern State.

The Argentine Minister has insisted on taking the responsibility of this question upon himself; and, as the solution of it was not such as the Governor of Buenos Ayres required, he asked for his passports, which were sent to him.

However great my desire to maintain peace may be, I shall never leave my subjects without that protection which I owe to them, nor shall I be indifferent to those events which may place the future security and tranquillity of the Empire in eopardy, making it always my duty to respect the independence, the institutions, and the integrity of the neighboring States, and never to become involved in any way in their own internal concerns.

The financial estimates will be submitted to you. You willse that the revenue has augmented progressively in conseuence of the measures that have been adopted, and the tranuillity which the country has enjoyed.

August and most worthy Representatives of the Nation, let-us unite our endeavors to develop and consolidate our institutions, under the protection of which we have passed, inunion and in progress, through more than a quarter of a century, free from those great revolutionary tempests which have harassed other countries, so as to gather all the Braziliancitizens around them, and that we may entail upon the country of our birth all the good she expects from us. To accomplish this I rely on your patriotic and faithful co-operation. The session is open.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—We find revealed in the Upland (Pa.) Union the following marvellous case:

" About six weeks since John H. Taylor, of Edge this county, was severely wounded by the tween the corner of the eye and the nose, making a wound that was for several days considered dangerous. He recovered slowly, and was able to go about upon his farm and give directions about his business. On Wednesday or Thursday of last week Dr. Aitken discovered that the breech of the gunwas in Mr. Taylor's forehead, having passed in below the region of the brain. Drs. Gregg and Huddleson were called, and the three physicians, after a severe effort by the use of the forceps, extracted the iron, which was nearly three inches in length, half an inch thick, and varying from three quarters to an inch in breadth. The removing of the iron was a severe operation for the natient; but we learn since that he is more ween the corner of the eye and the nose, making a wound peration for the patient; but we learn since that he is more comfortable than before, and improving in strength. Mr. l'aylor's escape from instant death comes within the miraculous, and the long continuance of such a mass of iron in his head, so near the brain, is almost incredible, but it is most

OCEAN WORK.—The channel at the mouth of Sandy Hook, New York bey, is narrowing very rapidly. In 1761 the distance from the Lighthouse to the water's edge on the north was 187 yards; and in 1848 the distance was 1,173 yards—the land having gained 986 yards in 87 years, or 113 yards per year. Where the channel was 20 feet deep in 1836, there is now dry ground.

certainly true."

there is now dry ground.

Cape May, at the mouth of the Delaware, is losing about as fast as Sandy Hook gains, a very large track having been gradually washed away during a few years past. The Buttermilk Channel, between Governor's Island and Long Island, is deepening. There are traditions that at the revolutionary war wagons could ride at low water from one island to the ther. Now large ships pass through.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED BY A MISCHIEVOUS CHILD.—
Upon the Brighton (England) Railway, on the 8th ultimo, a railway train was precipitated over a bridge into a valley, in consequence of a sleeper having been placed on the track by a boy eleven years of age. His motive is supposed to have been to see the cars crush the stick. By the accident five persons were instantly killed, three of whom (a widow woman, aged 73, her daughter, and a laborer) were passengers, and two attached to the train. The jury of inquest deemed the boy too young to be dealt with for his mischievous act. His mother testified that he seemed anxious to see the train go by; but after the train had been thrown over the bridge, appeared frightened, and asked her what these FIVE PERSONS KILLED BY A MISCHIEVOUS CHILD.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- Mr. ALPRED WRITE, of West Bator FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. AFFEED WRITE, of West Bator. Rouge, met a sudden and shocking death on July 4th. He was employed in washing the lags of his horse, a favorite racer, and had securely fastened the end of the halter to his left wrist; suddenly the animal became frightened, sprang off, and ran at a furious rate around the lot, dragging the unfortunate man after him, throwing him against the fence, trees. &cc. He was discovered by some persons on the road an released, but too late; his head was dreadfully crushed, his breast store in and he breathed his last in a few minutes of breast stove in, and he breathed his last in a few min terwards. The deceased was a young man, and un esteemed.—New Orleans Bulletin.

Patriotic Bank of Washington, July 18, 1851.

FOR SALE, VALUABLE MINERAL LANDS
in Alleghany county, Maryland.—The Trustees o
the Patriotic Bank of Washington wish to self at private sale
seven tracts of land, situated in the mineral region in Alle
ghany county, Maryland, in the vicinity of Westernport, the
mouth of Savage river, the North Branch of the Potomae, and
the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

These lands are especially valuable for the inexhaustible
treasure of bituminous coal, which, by water and the railroad
can be conveniently sent to market. These lands contain alse
rich treasures of iron ore,; most of it is covered with heavy
timber, and one tract of 150 acres is a farm in a high state o
cultivation, with improvements.

The tract called Brant's Factory is immediately on the
North Branch of the Potomae river, well calculated for a tow
site, and possessing privileges of water-power not surpasses
in the country. The tracts comprise 1,061 acres, more o
less.

One or two of the Trustees of the Bank intend to be One or two of the Trustees of the Bank intend to be a Frostburg on Saturday, the 26th instant, to meet any perso or persons who may wish to purchase either for mining operations, or on speculation, for either of which purposes it effer a great field for enterprise, btc.

They have also for sale seventy-six and one-half shares of the Stock of the Maryland Mining Company.

July 18—3t G. C. GRAMMER, President.

Baltimore American, and Cumberland Civilian please copy and send bills at once to the advertiser.